

has long been at the fore on matters of hemispheric trade. I remember discussing a Western hemisphere free trade area with Ambassador Valdez 15 years ago. In matters of trade in the Western Hemisphere, Ambassador Valdez is nothing short of visionary. I urge my colleagues to take interest in the following article.

[From the Washington Times, Dec. 9, 1994]

ABELARDO VALDEZ

Twenty seven years ago, as a young military aide, I accompanied Lyndon Johnson to the first summit of the presidents of the Americas at Punte del Este, Uruguay. That summit's primary goal was to support the beginning of trade liberalization among the Latin American countries. The second summit of the Americas begins in Miami today, with the primary goals of expanded free trade, strengthening democracy and advancing economic and social development throughout the Western hemisphere.

In the quarter-century between these two historic events, our hemispheric neighborhood and the world have changed dramatically, and the small seed planted at Punta del Este is blossoming into a hemispheric free trade area, and, I predict, into a future Common Market of the Americas. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has set the stage.

The Miami Summit is a critical step in creating a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Area (WHFTA). The U.S., Canadian and Latin American governments realize that this summit is not only a historic but a watershed event for expanding hemispheric free trade.

the role of the United States will be pivotal, and the U.S. Congress is clearly divided on whether to grant the president the indispensable "fast track" trade negotiating authority.

It behooves us then to state why the United States, in partnership with Canada and Latin America, should pursue this ambitious goal of creating a WHFTA within the next decade. The NAFTA experience teaches us never to take for granted that a good idea will automatically pass Congress or that people beyond the Capital Beltway are properly informed about the issue.

So, first let us examine both the potential U.S. benefits of hemispheric free trade and why a trade partnership with Latin America now is feasible.

Latin America is undergoing dramatic economic policy transformation. The International Monetary Fund predicts higher economic growth for the region than any other over the next decade—about 6 percent per year. These changes, ongoing for several years, have included privatizing economies and opening markets to foreign trade and investment. Latin leaders are eager to maximize economic benefits, such as through increased competitiveness and investment, through a hemispheric free trade pact.

Moreover, Latin American countries have greatly expanded democracy over this same period. Latin leaders perceive that increased economic growth and opportunity is the best catalyst for social progress and the best way to strengthen democracy.

Today, the United States accounts for about 60 percent of the total goods imported by Latin America and the Caribbean, a region with a growing population of 460 million. In 1993, there was \$141 billion in trade between the United States and Latin America.

By the end of the '90s, the Western Hemisphere is expected to account for nearly \$200 billion in U.S. exports—considerably more than the United States sells to all Europe plus Russia and more than it exports to

Eastern and Southern Asia combined. Already, 37 percent of U.S. exports go to Western Hemisphere nations. The U.S. sells as much to Brazil as to China, more to Venezuela than to Russia, and more to Ecuador than Hungary and Poland combined. Our exports to Latin America are growing at 3 times the global rate.

By next year, the Andean Pact countries are expected to set a common external tariff no greater than 20 percent. As a result, they will become one of our 12 largest markets, accounting for \$10 billion in U.S. exports. The United States sells more to the pact's 95 million people than to China's 1.2 billion people.

MERCOSUR, the common market established by Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, has agreed to eliminate all non-tariff barriers affecting regional trade.

NAFTA in its first 11 months of existence already has proven that free trade produces strong positive benefits. U.S. exports to Mexico have expanded by more than 17 percent, and Mexico's exports to the United States grew by 20 percent. If this continues, Mexico will displace Japan as our second-largest world market by year's end.

Yet, despite the potential great benefits, there is strong congressional reluctance to move on the Western Hemisphere Free Trade initiative. This also was the reason the Clinton administration was forced to withdraw fast-track negotiating authority from the GATT bill passed by Congress last week.

The bottom line is that those who are for a Western Hemisphere agreement had better start a strong effort now to ensure that Congress gets behind the agreement and passes fast-track.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HENRY H. BROWN, AN OUTSTANDING BUSINESS, CIVIC, AND EDUCATIONAL LEADER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is rare for one to meet a truly outstanding individual and even more rare to get to know such a person. It has been my privilege and pleasure to have had such an experience in the person of Henry H. Brown, businessman, civic leader and educator par excellence.

Last January, Henry Brown officially retired from the Anheuser-Busch Companies after a career spanning 35 years during which he rose from sales representative to senior vice-president for Marketing Development and Affairs.

As a corporate executive, he developed innovative marketing strategies which were extremely effective and productive.

One such program is Budweiser's Great Kings and Queens of Africa which has brought the richness of the ancestral history of African-Americans to millions since 1975.

Another was the Budweiser Community Health Mobile which provided free health screening in communities where the company marketed its products.

His contributions and leadership were also evident in the Chiefs I and Chiefs II program which saluted the Nation's top law enforcement officers of African-American heritage and the first Lou Rawls Parade of Stars telethon which benefited the 41 United Negro College Fund institutions.

In the course of his rise to prominence with the world's largest brewer, Henry Brown never forgot the importance of giving something back to the community which nurtured and sustained him through the years. Despite the rigors and demands of ever increasing levels of responsibility, he found the time and energy to develop what may be termed a career in community service.

Mr. Brown's extensive involvement in non-profit community groups include serving as part chairman of the National Business Policy Review Council, past imperial potentate of the Prince Hall Shriners, trustee for the Arthritis Foundation, the Jesse Owens Foundation, the NAACP Board, the Kennedy Center National Orchestra Board, the American Marketing Association, the Public Relations Society of America, the Congressional Black Caucus Corporate Advisory Council, and numerous other organizations including Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity. He has also served as adjunct professor at Howard University and guest lecturer at numerous institutions across the Nation.

Henry Brown's efforts have earned for him the respect and admiration of citizens and organizations in every sector of this country. In addition, to receiving honorary doctoral degrees from St. Paul's College and his alma matter, Texas Southern University, he is the recipient of numerous awards and citations from the National Urban League, the NAACP, the National Newspaper Publishers, the Elks Grand Lodge, the Prince Hall Shriners, the Continental Societies, Inc., the American Cancer Society, the National Medical Association, the United Negro College Fund, and the Jesse Owens Foundation, to mention a few.

This outstanding professional and community leader has left an indelible imprint on the lives of those whom he has been privileged to touch and his contributions shall live on through their efforts in countless pursuits across this vast land.

A TRIBUTE TO ED MADIGAN

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 11, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Edward R. Madigan, former Secretary of Agriculture under President Bush and long time U.S. Representative from Illinois' 15th Congressional District. Although Mr. Madigan was undergoing aggressive anticancer treatment at St. John's Hospital in Springfield, IL, he died on December 7, 1994 from complications related to lung cancer. He was 58 years old.

When Mr. Madigan was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972, he told a newspaper reporter that he had but one goal: "I have the ambition to be an influential member of Congress and to use that influence to bring credit to myself and to help people." During his 18 year tenure in Congress, Mr. Madigan skillfully and more than adequately fulfilled his goal. He protected the interests of his constituents in rural Illinois through his ranking member status on the House Agriculture Committee and the House Committee

on Energy and Commerce. In fact, Mr. Madigan played a significant role in amending the 1985 farm bill to ensure that it favored the free market approach instead of imposing production limits. He also helped craft the final compromise on the clean air legislation that encouraged the use of ethanol.

As Mr. Madigan worked to best serve his constituents, he built a reputation with his congressional colleagues as an honest, charming, low-key consensus builder. He used his soft-spoken, behind-the-scenes style of compromise to get things done. He made a priority out of learning the first name of each Member of Congress so that each Member of Congress would then make it a priority to get to know him. Mr. Madigan's sincerity and dedication made him an influential member of the Republican Party and the Illinois delegation.

I treasure the years I was able to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives with Mr. Madigan. I am also grateful that we were able to work closely as members of the Illinois delegation. Although we belonged to different political parties, we shared a strong commitment to the citizens of Illinois and of the United States. I offer my sincere condolences to his wife and three daughters. Mr. Madigan often mentioned how grateful he was for the support his family gave him. We will all miss Mr. Madigan but we always remember his remarkable contribution to the House of Representatives.

LEGISLATION CONVERTING THE CORNING FISH HATCHERY TO THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would transfer property rights in the Corning Fish Hatchery from the Federal Government to the State of Arkansas. Due to Federal budget cuts, the fish hatchery was closed in early 1983. However, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission resumed hatchery fish production in May 1983, after entering into an agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The fish hatchery has been operating since 1983 as William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery.

This fish hatchery has become an important part of the fisheries division fish culture program and I believe that this transfer will greatly benefit the sportsmen and women of Arkansas. This warm water hatchery is very active and successful, producing 250,000 to 1,000,000 fish annually. About 95 percent of these hatchery-reared fish are stocked in new or renovated public lakes. The remaining fish are allocated to private applicants for stocking new or renovated lakes and ponds. The principal fish produced at the hatchery are largemouth bass, bluegills, redear sunfish, white and black crappie, and channel catfish.

Currently, no Federal funds are used to operate or maintain the William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery. It is financed solely by funds derived from resident and non-resident fishing licenses sales. This transfer of ownership has the support from both the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is appropriate to transfer the property to the State of Arkansas since the funds used to finance the hatchery's programs are raised within the borders of Arkansas. In addition, without this transfer, Arkansas would be unable to make long-term commitments as to the direction the hatchery will take in its operations.

I introduced similar legislation last year, H.R. 4253, which passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Unfortunately, this bill died in the last hours of the 103d Congress. Nevertheless, this is a non-controversial bill and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Corning National Fish Hatchery Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF CORNING NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY TO THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENT.—Within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the State of Arkansas without reimbursement all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (b), for use by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission as part of the State of Arkansas fish culture program.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property referred to in subsection (a) is the property known as the Corning National Fish Hatchery (popularly known as the William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery), located one mile west of Corning, Arkansas, on Arkansas State Highway 67 in Clay County, Arkansas, consisting of 137.34 acres (more or less), and all improvements and related personal property under the control of the Secretary that is located on that property, including buildings, structures, and equipment.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST OF UNITED STATES.—All right, title, and interest in property described in subsection (b) shall revert to the United States if the property ceases to be used as part of the State of Arkansas fish culture program. The State of Arkansas shall ensure that the property reverting to the United States is in substantially the same or better condition as at the time of transfer.

20 YEARS LATER: A LIBERAL REPENTS ON VIETNAM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, ever since the killing fields and the boat people began, some of us have been waiting for a confession from those who got it wrong on the Vietnam war. And those who were wrong, of course, were those on the liberal left. The ones who told us that America was on the wrong side in the war. The ones who called Ho Chi Minh, the Vietcong and, yes, the Khmer Rouge simple agrarian reformers. The ones who saw America and her allies as the source of all evil, and who saw in our enemies only a various desire for liberation. The ones who spat on our soldiers as they returned. The ones who hounded us out of the war before we could secure a full accounting of our missing men.

But instead of an apology, or even an admission of intellectual error, most of these people have continued arrogantly along, indifferent to the suffering they contributed to or lacking the courage to air their guilty consciences. In the 1980's, they were Sandinista fans and nuclear freezers. Today, they are global warming crusaders, population controllers, and senior foreign policymakers in the Clinton administration.

But Mr. Speaker, perhaps there is hope. For at least one major liberal opponent of the war, William Shawcross, author of the book, "Side-show," has seen the light. In an extraordinary article in the December 16, 1994, London Times, Mr. Shawcross admits what many of us have known for 30 years. Please listen carefully to this quote from the article:

Indeed those of us who opposed the American war in Indo-China should be extremely humble in the face of the appealing aftermath: a form of genocide in Cambodia and horrific tyranny in both Vietnam and Laos. Looking back on my own coverage for the Sunday Times of the South Vietnamese war effort of 1970-75, I think I concentrated too easily on the corruption and incompetence of the South Vietnamese and their American allies, was too ignorant of the inhuman Hanoi regime, and far too willing to believe that a victory by the communists would provide a better future. But after the communist victory came the refugees to Thailand and the floods of boat people desperately seeking to escape the Cambodian killing fields and the Vietnamese gulags. Their eloquent testimony should have put paid to all illusions.

Mr. Shawcross is to be commended for having the courage to be so honest, Mr. Speaker. Too bad that cannot be said about the 1960 generation liberals who are running our foreign policy now, as they busily normalize our relations with Vietnam, prepare to dump taxpayer money into North Korea, and gut this Nation's defenses. A confession from some of them on Vietnam would do the country a lot more good.

HONORING W.W. "BILL" STEINER

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 13, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Wilfred W. Steiner. Bill, as he is known to his friends and family, will be retiring after 20 years as executive director of the Industry Manufacturers Council.

Born in Berkeley, CA, Bill is an alumnus of Armstrong University and received a distinguished honor award from that institution. He has served as president of the Alumni Association and commencement speaker at the graduation ceremonies in 1982.

His dedication to the Industry Manufacturers Council is only superseded in years of service to the Southern Pacific Co. in San Francisco, where he worked for 44 years. In 1952, Bill briefly left Southern Pacific and established the W.W. Steiner Co. in Oakland, dealing in industrial and commercial real estate. After completing the largest land transaction in southern Alameda County in 1954, he was invited to rejoin the Southern Pacific Co. In his new capacity he managed the company's